Mon

Alphabet

Kit Johnstone Tyabandha, Ph.D.

Consonant.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{k} & \text{kh} & \text{g} & \text{gh} & \dot{\text{n}} & \text{c} & \text{ch} & \text{j} & \text{jh} \\ \tilde{\text{n}} & \text{ṭ} & \text{ṭh} & \text{ḍ} & \text{ḍh} & \text{ṇ} & \text{t} & \text{th} & \text{d} \\ \text{dh} & \text{n} & \text{p} & \text{ph} & \text{b} & \text{bh} & \text{m} & \text{y} & \text{r} \\ \text{l} & \text{v} & \text{s} & \text{h} & \text{ḷ} & \text{ḅ} & \text{-(q)} & \text{ḅh} & \text{ï} \end{array}\right\}$$

Vowel.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{a} & \bar{\text{a}} & \text{i} & \bar{\text{i}} & \text{u} & \bar{\text{u}} \\ \text{e} & \text{oa} & \text{ao} & \bar{\text{a}}\text{o} & \text{aṃ} & \text{aḥ} \\ \text{au} & \text{o} & \text{oe} & & & \end{array}\right\}$$

The vowels retain their written form even though each may be pronounced differently according to the consonants they may come after. The final consonants have a dot ̇ over them, and *y* becomes *ï*. These consonants are divided into two groups. When a vowel which follows consonants of the second group has an accent ̀ on top it is pronounced as though being of the first. Consonants following the vowel of a syllable have the *lhakḅāo* symbol on top. Thus the final *q* yields the vowel *au*, and the same together with *e* give *o*. The vowels *u* and *i* together in a syllable give *oe*.

Example. [baca] (vb) (feed) (rear); [baka] (n) (popped rice); [bata] (n) (tail); [bhava] (n) (state of incarnation); [ca] (vb) (eat); [cakā] (vb) (use); [chī] (vb) (move); [ḍa] (vb) (stretch up with the heels lifted); [gaba] (vb) (see); [gata] (in front); [ghara] (n) (basin); [jala] (n) (thorn); [jāta] (n) (birth); [ka] (n) (fish); [kāïya] (n) (body); [kalā] (n) (box) (container) (cabinet) (trunk); [kāla] (n) (time) (epoch); [katāḅī] (n) (riverbed); [khaca] (vb) (feed) (serve); [khaṇa] (n) (moment) (instance); [khapī] (n) (pumpkin); [laja] (slow); [laya] [Daïï. saṛhaek]; [lama] (n) (hunter); [lapa] (vb) (do not do); [ma] (quantifier) [small, round thing]; [masa] (n) (descent) (lineage); [na] (n) (basket); [pa] (vb) (do); [papa] (vb) (do not do); [pasa] (vb) (stink); [pava] (sfx) [gerund] (-ment) (-ness); [tala] (n) (owner); [thaḅa] (vb) (raise);

Bibliography

Bram'hạ Crụñ Cauksmudr, *Ḅaeḅrian Bhạṣạ Mauñ*, 1997

 ©2013, Kit Johnstone Tyabandha, PhD